



The **Macdonald** **FARM** *Journal*

JULY 1963

JULY — haying time . . . see page 5

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Agricultural Engineering

**Canada and The World
Food Bank**

Rural Development

**The Canadian Tree
Farmers' Association**



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MACDONALD COLLEGE
JUL 18 1963



THE MACDONALD LASSIE

ARDA MUST BUILD PEOPLE

AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACT (ARDA) is quite a mouthful for anyone. This act has almost as many interpretations as there are people to interpret. This act has broad ideas and is loaded with meaning.

For many people it means a variety of resource conservation projects, such as reforestation and flood control; others see it as a program designed to combine worn-out farms into blacks of improved pasture land to be used as community pastures. Still others are concerned with social aspects including the need to provide adequate working opportunities and recreation facilities for all Canadian citizens.

ARDA must be concerned about building people. It is people who will make ARDA work; in many instances these will be farm people.

The displacement of farm people from farms goes on continually. Where will these men and women find work? It is not good enough to say that there are many menial tasks which these people can do. Certainly they could do these tasks but there are already too many people in this class of labour. The farmer has been a manager, financier, planner, labourer and many other things. The success experienced is varied; many are successful and it's too bad that agriculture should lose these folk; others are a miserable failure and agriculture will be better off when they leave the land. There must be an opportunity for these people to learn new skills and find work which will use the potential of the human resources which these people possess. Canada can use these skills and the steady workman-like qualities which these people possess.

Aside from the programs themselves, ARDA possesses a built in capacity to develop citizenship. This program needs guidance by so-called experts in the field. It will not succeed unless the best people in every community cooperate and work together towards a common objective goal.

The advisors can help but will not be able to make the final decisions without assistance. With an organization such as is proposed by ARDA, it is necessarily slow, but if the progress is slow and carefully planned, the results can only be predicted. Carefully planned projects supported by cooperative intelligent people cannot help but be successful.

ARDA offers a good opportunity for farm people to plan and carry out projects which will benefit all of Canada. The results of the work done should be very beneficial. The projects underway look promising. Already many urban and farm people are working together planning for ARDA. Many are employed earning extra dollars which are badly needed by many young people in rural areas. The Government has made a step to help rural Canada. Everyone is enthusiastic, the results will be carefully followed by everyone.

NEXT MONTH:

INSECTICIDES ARE NAT ALL BAD

By Frank O. Morrison,

Department of Entomology, Macdonald College

DON'T MISS IT!

COLLEGE NEWS

The 1963 graduates came to Macdonald College from many corners of the world:

<i>B.Sc. (H. Ec.)</i>	
Quebec	6
Trinidad	4
Ontario	3
Jamaica	1
<i>B.Sc. (Agr.)</i>	
Quebec	12
Nova Scotia	9
New Brunswick	8
Netherlands	7
Ontario	4
Prince Edward Is.	3
British Guiana	2
United States	1
South America	1
Newfoundland	1
Scotland	1
Trinidad	1
Malaya	1
Jamaica	1

During the month of June, several members of the staff attended the A.I.C. Convention held in Banff Springs.

A lot of interest is being aroused concerning the course in Foods and Nutrition for Indian girls. Ten or twelve girls are expected to attend. This course is sponsored by the Quebec Women's Institutes and is being given by the Home Economics staff.

Prof. D. L. MacFarlane of the Economics Department recently spent three weeks in Poland, giving seminars at several universities. During the month of May and June several members of the staff have taken the new course in Conversational French.

The Quebec Women's Institutes recently sponsored a Leadership Training course held at the College. Thirty women from many parts of Quebec attended. The Annual Convention of the Q.W.I. was also held during the last week of June here at Macdonald.

Provides Farm Income

Dairy products provided 17.5 per cent of Canadian farm cash income in 1962. Provincially this ranged from a low of 4 per cent in Saskatchewan to a high of 41 per cent in Quebec. Other provincial percentages were: P.E.I. 21; N.S. 28; N.B. 29; Ont. 21; Man. 9; Alta. 8; and B.C. 24.

Farm income from sales of milk and cream in 1962 was \$538 million. Fluid sales accounted for 49 per cent of this total, creamery butter 37 per cent, cheese 7 per cent, and concentrated products and ice cream 7 per cent.

INSIDE . . . *Creative Living*

WE HEAR A LOT OF TALK TODAY about the need for more planning in the building of our urban communities. "Let us destroy the ugly and the sordid; let us rebuild our towns and cities," the planners say, "and we shall destroy much that is ugly and sordid in the souls of men."

Some cities have recognized this need for planning through the appointment of a Town Planning Commissioner. It is his job to see that room for future expansion is taken care of in such a manner that there is no intermingling of industrial and residential development.

Canada is undergoing a vast industrial expansion. Old cities are expanding, new ones are being built. This presents an unparalleled opportunity for the development of urban Canada to proceed along the lines laid down by the modern planners. In the last resort the future well-being of Canada rests in large measure upon our ability as a nation to face the problem of growth in an orderly manner.

The expansion already noted has not been solely in the industrial sector of our economy. Agriculture has, during this same period, undergone a profound change in technology and outlook. Increasing size of farms, greater use of labour saving machinery have, and still are making their presence felt throughout the farming communities. It is an era of expansion in agriculture too; expansion in capital outlays; expansion in the size of individual farms. These are the factors which are making their presence felt throughout the agricultural communities.

This revolution in farming methods has brought with it new problems. The farmer is no longer moving with the slow and easy pace of the horse and buggy. He is mechanized; problems of a new and different nature are facing him. To meet these problems the farmer must plan; plan for work; plan for leisure. He cannot call upon the services of a planning commissioner, he must look after his own requirements.

People are leaving the land, and they will continue to do so, for agriculture is an overpopulated industry with too many people living in marginal areas receiving too little for their labour. The Canadian nation benefits from the fact that an expanding industrial machine can absorb these people in gainful employment. Our main concern centres about the type of person who remains. The new agricultural techniques require a breadth of vision and planning of a high order. Creative rural living is the answer. This and this alone will tend to keep within agriculture those who are best suited to remain. Agriculture itself must have something more to offer than sentiment. It must present a dynamic approach to its problems. People must feel a sense of accomplishment. This represents rural living at its finest.

Campsites

A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY exists for the establishment of campsites and picnic grounds in the Province of Quebec. For years, we have heard comments about this need but very little has been done.

One has only to pack up the camping gear and drive to our neighbouring Provinces or States to realize the number of campers that are crowding into the existing parks. Many parks are very large and have over 1000 campsites; these are all full during the busy camping season. There are also very nice small campsites with accommodations for only ten campers.

There is plenty of land which could be profitably used for this purpose. There are many suitable areas which could be developed. The location of the camping grounds with respect to highways is important but many campers would drive several miles to a site if they were assured of suitable accommodations when they arrived.

One of the discouraging things about camping is that often one must wait for hours to get into existing campsites.

Many campers are asking, "What are the campsites like in Quebec? I am sure all Quebec campers are a little embarrassed to admit that only a few exist in Quebec.

The capital investment need not be large and the campsite does not need to be elaborate. A well-kept camping area, good supply of drinking water, restroom facilities and swimming facilities are the basic needs.

The financial returns would range from one dollar to two dollars each day per campsite. If a campsite was established, there seems no reason why it would not return a reasonable profit.

A campsite may be a good project for some groups interested in Rural Development. It certainly would bring tourists into your area. There are people waiting to use your campsite — it would be worth considering.

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OUR COVER . . .

Putting baled hay into the mow at the Séminaire des Montfortains, Papineauville. These are round bales, not in common use in Quebec, but very popular with the farmers who do use them, because they have less contact with the ground when left in the field, and rain has a better opportunity to run off the rounded shape.

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AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

In the past 15 years the number of farms in Canada has decreased from 728,000 fifty years ago to 550,000 today while the total acreage under crop has increased from 70 to 90 million acres in the same period. Agricultural engineering has had no small part in this development.

SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT of agricultural engineering as a recognized branch of engineering, something over fifty years ago, there has been greater progress in farming and rural development than in the previous five thousand years and agricultural engineering has had no small part of this development.

While all branches of agricultural engineering have played a part in this development,



With today's machinery one man can take care of 140 acres.

the two branches which have had the most influence are the farm power and machinery and rural electrification branches. The part played by soil and water conservation engineering has been very important but is not so obvious and, of course, the part played by farm buildings, while important, is also less obvious. On many of our farms, buildings are still standing and in use that were constructed over fifty years ago.

Generally speaking, the emphasis for increased mechanization of farms stems from three sources. The first has been the desire to handle greater acreages of land and a larger number of animals per man-hour of labour, bringing into being larger and larger farm units. The second is similar in effect but the cause is a reduced farm labour supply. This was particularly acute during the Second World War. The third is the actual desire to reduce the physical labour involved in many of the operations in various of the production practices in regard to agriculture.

In support of these statements, it should be noted that in the past fifteen years the number of farms in Canada has decreased from something around 728,000 fifty years ago to perhaps 550,000 at the present time, however, at the same time the total acreage under crop in Canada has increased from something over 70,000,000 acres to nearly 90,000,000 acres in the same fifty years.

Along with this increase in size of the farm there has been an increase in the number of acres that are taken care of by one man; average acreage handled per man has increased from something under fifty acres fifty years ago to nearly 140 at the present time. This is the Canada-wide average; in some areas such as in the Prairies the acreage handled by one man is as high as 375 acres.

It can be argued, of course, that this high acreage in Western Canada stems from the fact that areas that are mostly confined to grain growing and stock raising require a greater labour input. In these enterprises the output

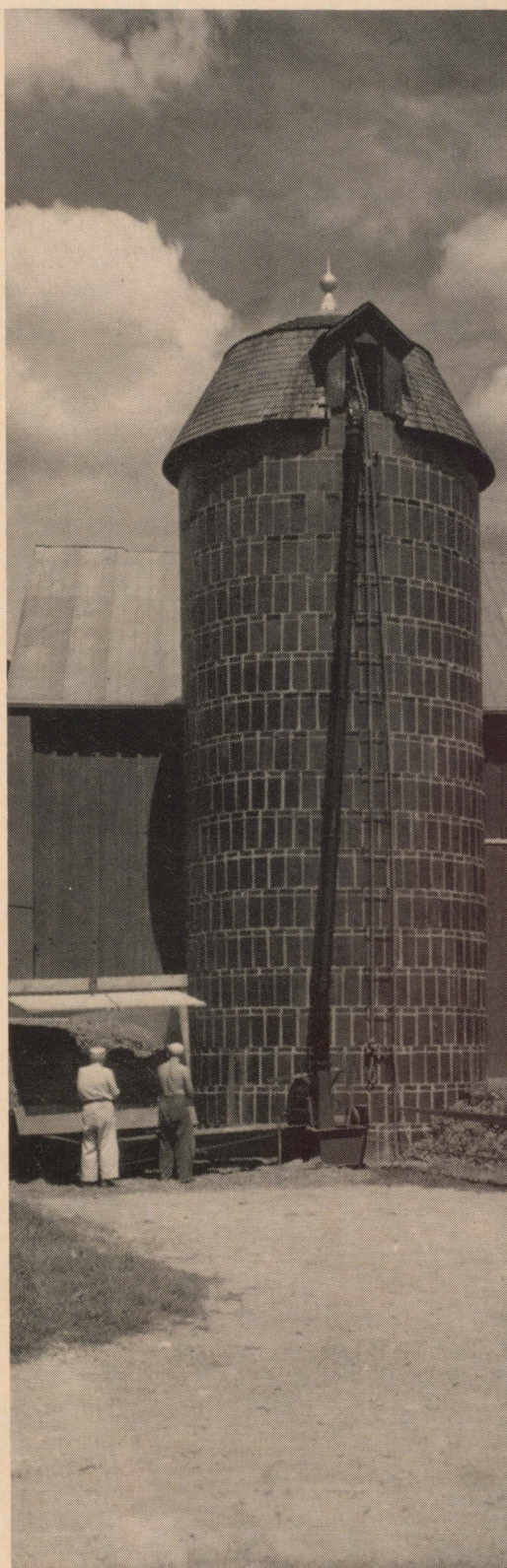
per man because of mechanization has increased so that one man can take care of 21 or 22 animal units at the present time whereas fifty years ago he could only take care of six or seven. Once again these are Canada-wide averages and include all types of enterprises and all classes of livestock. (In this connection, an animal unit is considered to be one unit of cattle, ten units of hogs, ten units of sheep or 100 units of poultry.)

The trend towards reduction of actual physical labour can be best illustrated by examining the consumption of electricity on the farm, as electricity has been the chief power to replace human muscle. In Ontario we note that the number of animal units handled per man has increased from seven to 21. In the same period the annual kilowatt hour consumption per farm service has increased 1,200 to 5,600 kilowatt hours. Two of the units among others which are responsible for this decrease in the use of human muscle are installations of gutter cleaners in dairy stables and silo unloaders in tower silos.

Looking to the future it is probable that we can expect slight increases in the amount of mechanization on the farm but it will be mainly in the handling of material, particularly around the farmstead. At the present time a great deal of this is done by human muscle. It is possible that there may not be any material increase in field mechanization but we can certainly look to improvements in tractor design for ease of handling, operating efficiency and probably an increase in the size of unit.

As better varieties of crops are produced by agronomists and more is known about fertility treatments, farmers will have to become increasingly aware of the problems of drainage and irrigation because moisture control can become the limiting factor in farm production. At the present time there is a large body of rural opinion which subscribes to the idea that drainage is important but fails to put this into proper practice and many farmers have very little real appreciation of the full value of proper under drainage. This, with irrigation to supplement the natural rainfall, could well become the most important phase of agricultural engineering in the coming years in many of our Eastern Canadian areas. Much of the fundamental information is already on hand, and only remains to make use of it.

Human muscle will play less and machinery more of a part in the handling of materials around the farm of the future.



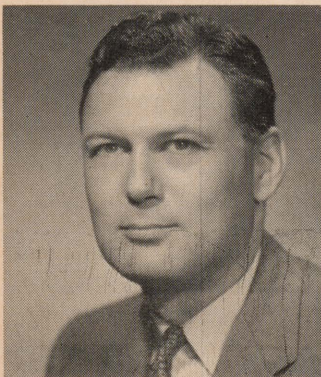
Canada's Attitude Toward The World Food Bank

*Macdonald College Dean of Agriculture
takes to task Canada's record with
respect to the world food bank:
"It hasn't been particularly satisfactory"*

Canada should be more sincere in its affiliations with the World Food Bank, Dr. H. G. Dion, dean of agriculture and vice-principal of Macdonald College, stated in an address delivered at Commencement Exercises of the 1963 Diploma Course in Agriculture at the University of Manitoba.

"Canada's record hasn't been particularly satisfactory with respect to the World Food Bank, despite what we may have heard and read during the election campaign," Dr. Dion said. "In fact, our history has been a sad one."

He noted that the Food Bank had been promoted immediately after World War II, but we did not do anything much about it until food shortages turned into food surpluses. By this time there was not the same great need for aid in many countries.



**Dr. H. G. Dion,
dean of agriculture
and vice-principal,
Macdonald College**

"We must use food as weapons of development and be equally dedicated both when it is to our financial advantage as well as to our disadvantage."

It is not always good policy to give food away. It would be wrong to give food steadily and readily to food deficient countries where there are no population controls. The population would simply increase to meet the food supply.

"Then, if we had to cut off the food supply, or couldn't increase it, there would be famine and starvation worse than before," said Dr. Dion.

So, food supplies must be used widely, to cope with famine, and disasters, and we must help other countries solve their food problems.

Noting the changing picture in marketing policies, Dr. Dion pointed out that in the past, industrial nations had been content to import food. But this was no longer true. Industrial nations want to be agricultural nations too, and it is "unlikely we will be able to put out enough bait in the form of lower prices to discourage this."

So we must try to hold existing markets, protect our quality reputation for wheat, for instance, and seek out agricultural disaster areas and try to sell them more.

Noting that Canada has always been a surplus food producing area, Dr. Dion referred to butter and wheat as our particular problems.

"Most of our butter surplus can be directly attributed to the small cream can shipper who is shipping a little cream and feeding skim milk to the pigs. This is a very poor situation, it is very poor economics and very wasteful" Dr. Dion said.

"We will, however, eventually stop over-pricing our butterfat and under-pricing our protein . . . I would hope that sometime within the next 10 years the price of butterfat will fall to something like 40 cents if these people are going to insist on marketing cream. This will hardly be worth the trouble to the small shipper who will use this as a small addition to family income."

Dr. Dion felt the wheat problem is a little different. We have expanded acreage and might think of some way of diverting wheat acreage into other products but it is not as easy as some think, because you just end up with huge surpluses of other products.

"And wheat is the least embarrassing surplus," Dr. Dion said, despite the fact that some of his Eastern friends are still "harping on monoculture and mining the soil."

If there is to be a tremendous switch to beef, this would entail a reduction in the number of farm families, with increasing areas put over to grass production.

"This will not be necessary as long as we can do a reasonable job of marketing what we have," Dr. Dion said.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

People + Planning = Progress

MANY FARM GROUPS ACROSS CANADA have recently been discussing Rural Development problems. ARDA has been the topic of many discussions. In Brome County, they have had many problems as development projects which have been carried out over the past 20 years. This is why William W. Stone, Rural Development Specialist of the Extension Service, University of Vermont, was asked to speak to a recent Farm Forum Rally in this County. This is what Mr. Stone had to say: —

During the past years our society has experienced many changes. Changes are constantly taking place. How are we regulating them? Which way are we going?

Everyone has a different definition of the word "development". Let's all agree it has something to do with growth. For orderly growth to take place in a community, there must be some way to balance human and natural resources. Are we in a position to regulate this growth or development?

We are becoming more interdependent — each of us requires the services of others. Early pioneers were almost completely independent, very few were dependent on his fellowman. The gradual shifting of population from rural to urban areas is changing the rural way of life. Agriculture is changing rapidly, fewer farms, farmers and cattle but in most cases more production. Farmers are more efficient. These are a few factors bringing about present changes. What can we do about them? Whom do they affect? What do they affect?

Development is economic and social change. The Government has much to do with decisions which we make, whether these decisions concern agriculture, education, etc. What changes should we control? We are responsible for what we are in our present society. People have more leisure, are becoming more educated. Rural development is a process not a program. It is educational in nature — it is people helping themselves.

In the United States, pilot projects were established to find out the best approach to bring about organized development. After a lot of work, the following seven steps were found very necessary and helpful in carrying out these projects.

1) **CONCEPT** What are we talking about? Local people had to meet and work together. What areas of land, etc., are they concerned about? All the resources available had to be combined which dealt with the problem. What were the objectives? These objectives may cover a wide range of projects, such as, a) speed-up growth of the area; b) improve education; c) develop area resources. The people concerned had to reach an agreement on such questions as these, and many more.

2) **ORGANIZATION** Do people understand and have an awareness of the need for economic growth. Involving

people in an organization for action is the key for getting cooperation from all. People naturally want to know what is going on; involve leaders in the community, start group meetings, get a cross-section of the people interested.

3) **INVENTORY** Obtain facts needed on resources as a basis for united action. Determine what there is to work with — human and natural resources. What are the ages and skills of the people involved? What are the natural resources; are they being used. What facilities are available — roads, schools, churches, banks, public buildings, etc. What is the attitude of the people in the area? This type of information is necessary so that an accurate inventory may be taken. It is imperative that everyone realize where they are and how they stand at the beginning — otherwise it is impossible to measure growth.

4) **PROJECTION** Questions regarding potential of the area as related to its resources. Consider all the good and bad things in the area, such as agricultural practices, industry, water use, trees, recreation, growth potential. How far could each of these projects be carried? With these answers, then a plan may be completed.

5) **AWARENESS** Do leaders know the limitations as well as the potential opportunities of this area. All the people concerned must be made aware of these potentials.

6) **ACTION** This item is a long way down the list. Often action is taken too quickly. Many factors must be carefully considered before any action can be started. The action phase of the process is based on facts found in the inventory, as a basis for the program as the local organization sees them. The problems must be resolved, agreement must be reached. Certain priorities must be placed on projects. The responsibilities must be carefully defined. People will be more willing to take part in the action if they have had a part of the planning. Technical and financial assistances may be required. All facts must be carefully evaluated.

Everyone in the community must be made aware of what is taking place. Many means of communication are available: television, radio, newspapers, etc. Good communications are essential:

7) **EVALUATION** A constant review of objectives, actions taken and end results. How much has been accomplished? What benefits are being produced? One must continually review the progress with respect to the original inventory.

In summing up, Mr. Stone stated that planned development is brought about by citizens sitting down, discussing problems of the area, taking an inventory, gathering facts and data, followed by the appropriate action. Each success makes the next job easier. All people have ideas, everyone fits into the process.

The Development Of The Canadian Tree Farmers' Association

Since the C.T.F.A. was formed three years ago and a National Charter was obtained its growth has demonstrated that we are serving a need in Canada. We have reached a membership of 260 while after eighty years the Royal Forestry Society of England and Wales, pursuing similar objects in a more populous country, has around 2,000 members.

All work is voluntary and our funds are entirely from membership fees. We are a group of tree farmers who are resolved to help ourselves because of the scarcity of assistance, advice and services available from government extension services and other quarters. We have found that the fields in which action is needed are numerous and much neglected.

We are concerned lest the potentialities of private forestry for the Rural Development phase of A.R.D.A. may not receive the attention they deserve. There are many millions of acres of private land in Canada suitable only for tree farming. The rapid progress of scientific agriculture with specialization, mechanization and high capital requirements for economic farming units have brought about the "subsistence or maintenance" farm. Some regard the latter as obsolete but are there not economic factors and matters of government responsibility which contribute to this socio-logical problem? For all of the play of economic forces in technological progress, is it not true there are factors and occasions where the contravening powers of society have to be set against them? This necessity arises now under the social, ethical and moral considerations represented in the implementation of the Rural Development phase of A.R.D.A. Farmers remain farmers because they wish to be independent, because they are frugal and careful managers and because they have specialized training or require specialized training and initiative, and they have a builtin insulation against all ordinary business slumps.

For these reasons, the purposes and activities of the C.T.F.A. can be described best by specific reference to some of our plans and activities. These will be described in the following paragraphs.

A.R.D.A. and The Canadian Tree Farmers' Association

The members of the Canadian Tree Farmers' Association believe sincerely in the need

for A.R.D.A. We believe that A.R.D.A. projects are the best and quickest way that millions of acres of private land, called marginal and sub-marginal land, can be put to productive use, and on most of that land the most productive use is growing trees.

As a by-product the recreational potential of this private land can be achieved most fully if the land is producing its highest wood crop yield. High yield woodlands are also usually the most highly stocked with wildlife because the silvicultural methods of producing high yield wood crops can produce conditions most suitable for deer and game birds. Also the aesthetic appearance of a high yield forest is a delight to the eye.

We will recommend that one A.R.D.A. project be undertaken in Ontario, one in Quebec and one in the Maritime Provinces to sponsor the orderly marketing of the wood crop. Many specific illustrations of this need could be pointed out to officers in the Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia Governments undertaking A.R.D.A. projects. Only the public spirited leadership of some wood-using industries together with the forestry departments in each province would be required to establish projects of this nature. They in turn could serve as models for many other like projects.

The wood-using industry often has hesitated to deal directly with the wood farmer, due, we believe, to the lack of an orderly marketing medium organized by the farmers with which the wood-using industry could bargain. The governments would have to avoid if possible dictating to either of these two parties but they should be prepared to lend their good offices in a catalytic capacity.

Assistance by experienced agricultural officers in each province familiar with the complexities of organizing markets for farm products would be invaluable. At the same time the provincial departments of forestry would have to be willing to relieve those industries leasing government forest lands of the financial burden which any reduced cutting on the government leased lands would place on these industries. Reducing their cuts permit buying larger quantities of wood from the farmer.

Farmers in turn would have to agree to controls on their annual cuts from their own woodlands.

Another ingredient necessary is approved and official standards in each province for the grading and scaling of wood cut and sold from private land. At present it must be emphasized that the official grading and scaling rules apply only to the wood cut on government land.

As we see it the foregoing are the ingredients for the establishment at once of an A.R.D.A. project that need cost the public purse scarcely a penny other than the salaries and travelling expenses of officials.

Agricultural Laws and Forest Farming

When one reads the Background Papers for the Resources for Tomorrow Conference,

particularly those in the Agriculture and Forestry Sections of those reports, one finds a common theme throughout the various articles in these sections to the effect that the economic factors beyond the control of the farmers themselves are responsible in large part for the deterioration of rural areas where the land is suitable largely for wood production rather than food production.

Moreover, one is forced to the conclusion that these factors of an economic nature beyond the control of the individual farmers could be altered in part at least and to a substantial extent, simply by introduction of some regulations of a type common and available for other types of farming in the areas of (a) **MARKETING**, (b) **FINANCIAL CREDIT**, and (c) **COOPERATIVE ACTION**.

Examples of the ways in which regulations and laws assist farmers in these areas when involved in food farming are,

(a) **MARKETING**

- (i) All grading laws for meat, eggs, fruits, vegetables and grains.
- (ii) Government marketing boards for farm products such as grains.
- (iii) Government processing plants for various food products, or, government financial assistance in construction of these plants. An example is cold storage plants.
- (iv) Government advertising in Canada and in foreign countries. Examples may be found in dairy products and meat products.

(b) **FINANCIAL CREDIT**

- (i) Examples of both Federal and Provincial Government direct credit to food farmers are numerous. The Farm Credit Act is a good example and forest farmers are excluded from the benefits of this Federal Legislation. Much could be done to hasten Rural Development in Marginal Land areas of Eastern Canada if forest farmers could benefit from the Farm Credit Act.

It must be emphasized that Section 19(2) of The Farm Credit Act does not apply to forest farming. This Section merely provides for an agricultural or food farmer to include a woodlot portion of his farm for credit valuation of the entire farm.

- (ii) Another example is the Agricultural Stabilization Act from which the forest or wood farmer is excluded because of the accepted definitions of agriculture or farming all Federal legislation.
- (iii) A third example is The Crop Insurance Act, and again wood crops are excluded. One of the important needs for wood crops is insurance from loss by fire, insect and disease losses. These losses may be insured under this Federal legislation by food farmers.

(c) **COOPERATIVE ACTION**

A good example of cooperative action sponsored by Federal Government legislation is The Agricultural Stabilization Act. Again logs and lumber could be designated under the terms of Section 2(a) (ii) if the commonly accepted definitions of agriculture

and farming were changed to include the wood crop. Wood and grain are Canada's two greatest crops.

At present prices of wood from private land are depressed by the actions of operators in the wood using industries on government lands. It is ironical that cutting of wood on government lands should be the cause of a depressed price of wood sold by farmers. This point is emphasized in some articles in the Forestry Section of the Background Papers, Volume 2, for the Resources for Tomorrow Conference. I would refer you particularly to page 690 of Volume 2 of these papers where this point is emphasized, to quote, "The bargaining power of thousands of small scattered owners is extremely poor as they must accept the offered price or leave their timber unsold."

The governments must accept their share of direct responsibility for allowing their forest lands to be used to depress the farming areas of Canada dependent for their income on wood cut from their farms.

The forest or wood farmer must be given the benefits of Federal legislation available to food farmers if any Rural Development program is to be effective.

Two immediate needs of the wood farmer are:

- (a) Log scaling regulations must be passed to apply to wood cut on farms. At present all log scaling laws apply only to wood cut on government lands under provincial government jurisdiction. If wood from farms were regarded as an agricultural crop it should be possible for the Federal Government to apply rules of measurement to wood crops in the same manner as egg grading laws are applied by federal legislation.
- (b) Similarly log grading regulations could be developed under Federal legislation to apply to wood cut on farm-land.

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This month in the **FAMILY FARM** *Section*

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Pasture management

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Harmful effects of heat
on poultry

page 14

Growing raspberries

page 15

Growing soy beans

page 16

Sheep farming in Quebec

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List of agricultural fairs

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.



A lush field of alfalfa on which Mr. Allan Radley of St. Bernard de Lacolle puts out his Holsteins to graze for an hour each day.

PASTURE MANAGEMENT

Pastures are one of the most important crops on a farm. This is a fact that is often lost sight of: yet a farmer puts a great deal of time and energy into raising fodder and grain to feed cattle which will nevertheless give an ample yield of milk when they are out on pasture. It is therefore easy to understand the importance of good pastures, writes Mr. Paul Robert of the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization. Our pastures are what we make them, and their duration will depend on how they are managed.

It is no exaggeration to say that, since so much is demanded of them, the pastures should be situated on the most fertile parts of the farm. Not only should the soil be fertile, but it should be well drained, limed and treated with fertilizer. An application of 400 pounds to the acre of 4-24-20 at the time of seeding is recommended.

Normally, a good pasture should provide grazing at a stocking rate of one cow to the acre. To do this, it must yield well: one cannot hope for a yield of 25,000 to 30,000 pounds of grass

per acre if the plants making up the sward are undernourished: hence the importance of applying fertilizer every year. At first, when Ladino clover or alfalfa predominate in the sward, the yearly applications of fertilizer should have a formula such as 0-15-30 or 0-20-20, but in later years when grasses are replacing the legumes, it is advisable to change to a formula with more nitrogen, such as 10-10-10 or 8-16-16.

Intelligent management of pastures will result in higher yields and longer duration. In the first year, proper management may be summed up as allowing livestock to graze down the cover crop (usually oats) when it has reached a height of six to ten inches, then giving it a rest for some time before permitting further grazing as required. Bearing in mind that legumes need to store reserves of nourishment in their roots in order to be able to withstand the rigours of winter, it will be realized why the pasture must be given a complete rest from grazing for a

(Continued on page 15)



◀ Jean Mercier feeding his Light Sussex pullets at Mont-Brun, Rouyn-Noranda.

HARMFUL EFFECTS OF HEAT ON POULTRY

Periods of excessive heat during the summer months often affect the comfort, growth, and productivity of poultry raised in confinement. Such ill effects represent considerable loss to the poultryman because, as a rule, his products fetch high prices at this time of year owing to their comparative scarcity and increased consumption.

Mr. Roger Paiement of the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization describes the main disadvantages of heat in poultry buildings and suggests some methods of overcoming them and thereby raising the efficiency of production in poultry enterprises.

Heat stress and its consequences

The internal temperature of the birds may vary from 105 to 109°F, depending on how hot their surroundings are. High temperatures affect the circulation of the blood which carries essential nutritive elements to the different organs of their blood. Thus, when the temperature in the poultry house reaches 75°, the birds drink more water, make thinner egg-shells and become listless and inactive. At 85°, there is a slight decline in egg laying and fertility, and a drop in food consumption resulting in slower growth and, in many cases, in premature moulting. At temperatures over 95°, the birds lose weight, egg-laying drops off or stops altogether, and mortality may be quite high. These functional disturbances, besides being detrimental to the

efficiency of food conversion, constitute "stress", a weakening factor which renders the birds less resistant to unfavourable conditions. Disorders associated with heat are varied and, unfortunately, cannot be remedied before the birds have passed through a period of abnormal behaviour.

Since the birds have no sweat-glands, they get rid of excess water through the respiratory system and, as this system is often not equal to the task, the accessory functions of growth and egg production suffer. Moreover, overheated blood fails to carry calcium satisfactorily; this leads to inefficient secretion of the mineral components of bone and egg-shell.

Birds are thus physiologically poorly adapted to withstand heat under indoor conditions of rearing. If, for reasons of economy, poultrymen find it necessary to keep their flocks in confinement, they should be aware of the special requirements which they must meet in order to improve the conditions of the birds' environment and maintain production.

Floor space

A flock of poultry gives off an appreciable amount of animal heat — enough to raise the temperature of a well-built poultry house to 40 or 50°F in winter. One is apt to forget that the birds are also producing this heat in summer and that, during hot weather, it must be dispersed by efficient

ventilation and circulation of air. Overcrowding obviously leads to an increase in the quantity of this undesirable heat. The amount of floor space recommended in summer is one and a quarter square feet per broiler chicken and three square feet per laying bird.

Insulation and ventilation

Modern poultry buildings are usually fairly well protected against the conduction of heat and cold, but in many cases the roof is poorly insulated and the space between ceiling and roof poorly aired. The space above the ceiling should be filled to a depth of at least 4 inches with mineral wool or to a depth of 8 inches with wood shavings. At each end of the loft between ceiling and roof there should be a hole large enough to allow free passage of air through the loft. During heat-waves, the poultry house should be especially well ventilated and, if there is a thermostat, it should be set so that the fans operate continuously. If the ventilation apertures are not sufficient to get rid of the heat at ceiling level, it is possible to increase their capacity by covering the windows on the side opposite the fan.

White reflects heat

The weather sides of roofs and walls should be painted white or aluminium so that they will tend to reflect rather than absorb the direct rays of the sun.

Feeding and watering

It will be noticed that during hot weather the birds become idle and listless, drink more and eat less. Hence their ration should then contain less grain, fewer calories, and more protein, so that growth or egg production can be continued in spite of poor appetite. At such times also the birds should be allowed increased (even double) drinking space. The recommended allowance is at least 10 linear feet of watering space per 100 broiler chickens and 16 feet per 100 laying birds. The drinking fountains should be well distributed in the pens.

Shade

Shade should be provided near the range shelters for birds which are being reared on pasture. If there are not enough trees to give natural shade, frameworks covered with branches of fir may be used. Feed hoppers and drinking fountains should be placed in cool, shaded spots. Some poultrymen sow rows of corn or sunflower in the range in order to provide shade. It is even advisable to plant some trees around poultry buildings to screen them from the sun.

(Continued on page 14)

GROWING RASPBERRIES



Three acres of Newburg raspberries which yielded a gross return of \$2,700 in 1961, on the farm of Georges Lacasse at Rock Forest, Sherbrooke.

Generally speaking, raspberry growing is considered to be a profitable horticultural enterprise, because it brings in a substantial return for a comparatively small cash investment. In those parts of Quebec which are suitable for agriculture, a plantation can be kept in productive and vigorous condition for about ten years if suitable varieties are chosen and if certain growing practices are scrupulously followed.

Raspberries grow better in places that are sheltered from the wind, in deeply tilled soils rich in humus. If the soil is light, early yields will generally be higher than on heavier land. On the other hand, in many cases higher total yields are obtained from plantations in heavier but well-drained soils. In addition to being well drained, the soil must be able to hold moisture, because raspberries need plenty of water during the fruiting season.

The treatment of raspberry plantations with manure and fertilizers is a fairly simply matter: the thickness and height of the canes and colour of the foliage are good guides to the quantity that should be applied. If farm manure is scarce, as it often is in some districts,

use will have to be made of commercial fertilizer and the turning under of green manuring crops. In the case of all new plantations, it is recommended that farm manure, at the rate of 15 to 20 tons to the acre, be ploughed under the year before the canes are planted or, failing manure, a green manure crop such as buckwheat or millet, to improve the chemical and physical condition of the soil. The application of 75 to 100 pounds per acre of nitrogenous fertilizer (ammonium sulphate, urea, etc.), when the green manure crop is being worked in, will greatly hasten its decomposition and also enrich the soil. Subsequently, manure at the rate of 5 to 10 tons per acre should be applied between the rows of the plantation every autumn, and ploughed under before the ground freezes. The programme of fertilization may be completed in spring before growth by the application to the rows of 400 to 600 pounds to the acre of 9-5-7.

Varieties

Several varieties are worth recommending, but the one which seems to be most suitable in our Province as regards yield, hardiness, quality of fruit and resistance to disease is Newburg. For planting, it is very important to insist on vigorous, healthy canes that have come from a licensed nursery. These may be planted either in the fall (during October) or in spring as soon as the ground is ready. The best distance between rows is 10 feet. In the rows, canes should be set in the ground from 6 to 8 inches deep and about 18 inches apart.

Pruning: After having been planted, canes should be cut back to a height of about six inches above the ground. Maintenance pruning, which is carried out each year as soon as picking is over, consists in the cutting off, at ground level, of the canes which have borne fruit. This procedure ventilates the plantation, reduces the risk of disease and favours the growth of the new shoots which will bear fruit the following year. It is advisable to thin out the young canes so as to leave 12 to 15 of them to every foot of a row two feet in width. Uniformly spaced canes are preferable to clusters, if high yields of fruit are desired.

Protection in winter: In localities where the snowfall is heavy, it is very important to tie up the raspberry canes. A good way of doing this is to retain them between wires running the length of the row, one pair at a height of 20 inches and the other pair about 36 inches from the ground.

Picking: Raspberries must be harvested and handled with great care because they are delicate and perishable. About 15 persons will be needed to pick a plantation one acre in extent. Picking should be done quickly, as the fruit ripens rapidly and then deteriorates almost as fast. In hot weather it will be necessary to go over the plantation every two days. The berries are ready for picking when they separate easily from the stalk. They should be firm, red, and clean. Raspberries should never be picked during rain or when there is dew on them. Use only new one-pint boxes for picking: if larger boxes are used, the fruit is likely to get crushed. Crushing and bruising should be avoided at all times, but the boxes should be well filled so that they do not reach the consumer half empty.

Nowadays, raspberries are shipped in tray-like crates holding a single layer of not more than 12, 18 or 20-pint-sized boxes. The wire handles are specially arranged so that the crates can be fitted together in sets of three without undue sacrifice of ventilation. Early and fast shipment to market is very desirable, because raspberries spoil very quickly in warm, damp weather.

Diseases and insects: Raspberries may suffer from various pests, such as spur blight, anthracnose, and cane borer, but these do not present serious problems if young, healthy canes of resistant varieties are planted and if the plantation is regularly thinned and well pruned. Highly effective fungicides and pesticides are also available if needed.

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Harmful Effects Of Light On Poultry

(Continued)

Lighting

We recommend that, during hot weather, lights be left on day and night in the poultry house. These should be arranged so as to allow normal activity over the entire floor space for 24 hours a day. This will encourage the birds to eat more food (especially at night when it is cooler) and help to maintain egg production, and the rate of growth of pullets.

The way in which poultry are managed during the summer months has a very considerably influence on financial returns. The foregoing recommendations are well worth putting into practice: they will increase comfort, yield, and profits.

GROWING SOY BEANS

Mr. Philippe Granger, agronome and manager of the farm at the Ste-Hyacinthe Dairy School makes the following observations about soy beans:

The soy (or soya) bean is no newcomer to agriculture: it has been grown for over 4,800 years, and has long been eaten in China and India. It belongs to the legume family, and has leaves resembling those of the common bean. The stem reaches a height of from 2½ to 3½ feet. The pods, which are borne all up the stem, usually enclose four seeds each. Soy beans are very rich in nutrients. Containing about 20% fats and 40% protein, their food value is unsurpassed. A bushel of corn contains 95,000 calories, and a bushel of soy beans 136,000. Soy beans are now grown on a large scale in the United States. Several thousand acres are sown to them every year in Ontario. Soy beans are not often grown as a field crop in Quebec, although they have proved a success on trial plots at Macdonald College, Ste-Mar-tine, and St-Hyacinthe.

On the farm of the Dairy School, two or three acres of soy beans have been sown every year for the last five or six years: the yields of 25 to 30 bushels per acre are comparable with those obtained in Ontario and in some of the American States. On a number of farms in Quebec where soy beans were grown, prospects for this crop did not appear too encouraging at the time of visiting, but it should be added that the methods recommended for growing this plant had not been followed.

Uses of soy beans

Soy beans are used in the making of scores of different products: a few of which are mentioned here. **For human food**, they are used in cereals, baby foods, margarine, and vegetable oils. **For feeding animals**, the plants may be given in the form of silage, or as hay. Mr. Granger considers that the harvesting of the plants for use as hay must be rather difficult.

As green forage, soy bean plants are eagerly eaten by livestock. They have sometimes been used to feed the cows by the "zero-grazing" system at the Dairy School farm, and have been eaten with unprecedented relish. Soy beans are best known to most farmers in the form of the meal which is used as a protein supplement in livestock rations. The beans may also be mixed with feed grains, but in the proportion of about 100 pounds per ton.

In industry soy beans are used in the manufacture of paints, soaps, can-

dles, embossed wax, and a host of other products.

Growing methods: — Soy beans should be grown in well-prepared soil. On the Dairy School farm they are sown in soil which has been semi-fallowed the season before. The seeding is done with a beet-seeder in rows 24 inches apart. As soon as the plants are up, they are harrowed with a toothed harrow, and then gone over with the beet weeder. Any weeds remaining after that are removed with a hoe. Mr. Granger does not know of any herbicide that can be successfully used with soy beans. He has found it necessary to go over the field at least once during the summer to cut down weeds.

Harvesting is carried out with the grain combine about the middle of October. Best results have been obtained, on the Dairy School farm, with the variety "Hardome". A yield of 25 to 30 bushels of beans to the acre brings a gross return of \$60 to \$75 per acre at current market prices.

Climate: — Generally speaking climatic conditions suitable for the growing of grain corn are also suitable for soy beans.

Soy beans do not demand so alkaline a soil as does alfalfa. They withstand drought well, obtain a considerable proportion of their nitrogen from the air, and grow fast. As in the case of alfalfa, inoculation with the specific bacteria is advised at each seeding of soy beans. In accordance with the results of soil tests carried out at St-Hyacinthe, applications of 250 pounds per acre of 5-10-10 commercial fertilizer are made for soy beans.

In view of the fact that the choice of crops is somewhat limited in Quebec, Mr. Granger considers that carefully grown trial crops of soy beans should be undertaken in the south western part of the Province.

PASTURE MANAGEMENT

(Continued)

period of four to six weeks starting on the 10th of September.

In the following years, pastures must be carefully watched and supervised. It pays well to divide them into sections of suitable size and allow stock to graze these in rotation. This will help to ensure more even grazing. Livestock should be removed, however, before the sward has been cropped too close, so that the plants will be able to make a good recovery during the resting period. A plant that has been nibbled down to the roots and deprived

NITROGEN HELPS LAMB ENTERPRISE



Oxford sheep on the farm of Roy Perreault at Sheenboro in Pontiac county.

Use of nitrogen fertilizer on grass pastures is a key to bigger profits in raising lambs.

In tests at the federal experimental farm at Lennoxville, Quebec, an average of 606 pounds of lamb grain per acre was produced annually on fertilized grass pasture — 46 per cent more than on non-fertilized. The tests were carried out in 1961 and again last year.

The nitrogen-fertilized pasture carried more animals per acre than the other — 17 to 12. Cost of the fertilizer amounted to eight cents for each extra pound of lamb produced, reports Dr. C. D. T. Cameron.

The animals were grazed on timothy seeded in 1960. Weeds were controlled by annual spraying with 2,4-D. In the spring of both years, nitrogen — in the form of ammonium nitrate — was applied at the rate of 100 pounds per acre. Suffolk lambs, weaned at 10 months, were used in the tests.

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of all its leaves will scarcely be able to make sufficient new growth that the animals can make use of, in a comparatively short period of rest.

At the end of a grazing period, the grass and other plants that have not been eaten down by the animals should, if necessary, be mowed. Amongst other things, this a good way to control weeds.

It takes labour and money to prepare and sow pastures: it is therefore worth taking the time and trouble to treat them with the right kind of fertilizer at the proper time, and to pay heed to the length of the periods of grazing and rest.

SHEEP FARMING IN QUEBEC

Sheep farming in Quebec is becoming a rather complicated problem for those concerned with our livestock industry. This source of meat and wool has suffered a considerable decline in recent years, and our production now falls far short of meeting the ever-increasing demands of consumers.

In order to meet market requirements in 1961, we would have had to produce 458,915 market lambs; but our sheep raisers only shipped 98,870 lambs to market during that year. There was thus a shortage of 360,045 head or 78.4 per cent: in other words, we did not supply even one quarter of the demand.

In examining trends during the period 1956-1961, we find that the number of farms on which sheep were kept decreased by half (49%), and the total number of sheep by 42%.

Year	Number of farms	Number of sheep and lambs	Average per farm
1961	12,493	194,665	15.5
1956	24,625	338,500	13.7

This situation is deplorable when one considers that a considerable number of farmers might derive a worthwhile income from this branch of livestock farming, which could easily be developed in favourable regions.

The Decline of the Sheep Industry

The decline of this phase of livestock raising is due to a number of causes:

Land values have increased in districts where farmers ought logically to raise crops or livestock that bring higher returns per acre than can be realized from even intensively raised sheep.

Dairying, which predominates on most of our farms, steals the limelight and detracts from interest in sheep raising.

In addition, our raisers of market lamb are faced with keen competition in the form of cheaper imports. In 1961, such imports into Canada reached 33,436,427 pounds — as compared with about eleven million in 1957. This increase in imports is partly due to the influx of new Canadians, and partly to the increased tendency of Canadians in general to buy the cheaper kinds of lamb rather than the higher-priced, fresh, choice product. The importation of frozen lamb into Montreal, our principal market, and direct sales thereof by middlemen to retailers without regard for the normal seasons of sales of domestic lamb, seriously threaten the local industry by lowering prices on a market where quality is little esteemed.

Moreover, the custom of using home-grown wool on the farm has encouraged

our farmers to keep flocks of fewer than ten ewes and, as a result, not to bother much about the quality of the lambs. These traditionally small flocks are gradually disappearing and they ought to be replaced by larger ones capable of ensuring a more substantial revenue.

The farmer, not only in Canada but in other countries too, has the reputation of lacking perseverance in the pursuit of his business. Doubtless, this tendency alone would be almost enough to explain why some are giving up sheep raising. The idea that sheep are easy to raise also helps to make farmers lose interest in them.

Finally, in counties suited to the rearing of sheep, the disastrous losses caused by dog and wild animals have forced sheepmen to sell up their flocks and go in for dairy farming.

In Charlevoix alone — a county in which a fairly intensive effort has been made to organize sheep-breeding centres, and where many farmers were interested in establishing new flocks or enlarging existing ones — no fewer than 772 sheep were devoured or killed in this way in 1961-62. These losses represented about 12% of the strength of the flocks in the area. As a result, more than half of those already raising sheep are now finding it necessary to give up, while those who were planning to start are losing all interest.

The situation is not hopeless, but there is a pressing need to use every means at our disposal if we are to restore this branch of our livestock industry and put it on a firm and permanent basis. By way of possible alternative to the payment of bounties for the destruction of predators on sheep, the Department of Game and Fisheries instituted, some time ago, a system of control consisting essentially of relying on hunters. This new policy has produced encouraging results.

System of cross-breeding

Following an importation of pure-bred, North Country Cheviots in 1949 by the Department of Agriculture of Canada and Quebec, a programme of sheep breeding, designed for the improvement of grade flocks, was put into effect.

This foundation flock of the North Country Cheviot breed — a hardy, thrifty, fast-growing type of sheep with flesh and wool of good quality — was kept pure. The better ewe lambs were retained in order to enlarge the original flock or to start new ones, while the good young rams were placed in Leicester-type herds to make the first cross-mating, i.e. to beget "half-bred",

North Country Cheviot X Leicester ewe-lambs. All males resulting from this mating were castrated and fattened for market. The better ewe-lambs were put into separate flocks where, in the second cross-mating, they were bred to "dark-faced" rams (Oxford, Suffolk, Hampshire, Shropshire) with a view to the production of high-yielding market lambs.

Sheep-breeding centres were organized in the counties of Roberval, Lake St. John, Témiscouata, Frontenac, Rivière-du-Loup, Bonaventure and Rimouski. The results obtained from the second cross in Rimouski indicate an increase of over 16% in the number of lambs grading "A". This percentage could be further increased if flock owners would ship the animals to market at the weight and finish required for choice lamb. Larger flocks would encourage the attainment of this aim. We also noted an increase in the birth rate to an average of 1.4 lambs per ewe, as compared with the provincial average of 0.9.

Current Research

Trials carried out at the experimental station at la Pocatière involving crosses of the above-mentioned breeds for the purpose of evaluating the lambs on the basis of conformation, efficiency of gains, pedigree, and progeny, have produced promising results which encourage us to continue these efforts to improve our sheep breeding.

At the Lennoxville experimental farm, trials were undertaken on a large scale to find the influence of different crosses between various breeds (Oxford, Hampshire, Shropshire, Suffolk, South-down, etc.) on the quality of market lambs.

This research work concerning cross-breeding is still not finished. It is being pursued mainly for the benefit of those who may consider making sheep rearing an important part of their agricultural production.

Wool production

Wool production in Quebec has fallen from 1,160,000 pounds in 1950 to 780,000 in 1961. In order to satisfy the requirements of our industry, amounting to over 16,500,000 pounds, we have to import over 15,500,000 pounds of wool annually.

The twenty establishments engaged in the grading, processing, and sale of

(Continued on page 23)

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QUEBEC DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COLONIZATION

Agricultural Societies Division

List of Agricultural Fairs to be held under the Auspices of Province of Quebec Agricultural Societies in 1963

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY	PLACE	DATE	SECRETARY'S ADDRESS
Argenteuil	Lachute	June 12-15	Kenneth P. Riley, Lachute, R.R. 1
Bagot	St-Hyacinthe	July 29-Aug. 3	J. H. Tessier, Ste-Rosalie
Bonaventure, Div. A	Shigawake	Aug. 27-28	Ed. C. Hayes, Shigawake East
Bonaventure, Div. B	New Richmond	Aug. 29	W. H. Willett, New Richmond Station, Box 43
Brome	Brome Village	Aug. 31-Sept. 3	F. A. Smith, Knowlton, R.R. 1
Chambly	St-Hyacinthe	Jul. 29-Aug. 3	Jean Hardy, 248 Victoria, Longueuil
Champlain	St-Stanislas	Aug. 2-4	Benoît T. Déry, Proulxville
Chicoutimi	Chicoutimi	Aug. 21-25	Marcel Tremblay, Chicoutimi, R.R. 4
Compton	Cookshire	Aug. 16-18	W. S. Hodgman, Birchton
Deux-Montagnes	Ste-Scholastique	Aug. 29-Sept. 1	Paul Morin, Ste-Hénédié
Dorchester, Div. A			
Drummond	Drummondville		Robert Boisvert, Drummondville, R.R. 2
Gaspé North			Wilfrid Blais, Ste-Anne des Monts
Gatineau, Div. A	Aylmer	Sept. 12-14	A. J. Tunwell, Deschenes, Box 191
Gatineau, Div. B	Maniwaki	Aug. 26-28	Mme Palma Joanis, Maniwaki, Box 118
Huntingdon, Div. A	Huntingdon	Aug. 29-31	L. A. Beaudin, Huntingdon, Box 610
Huntingdon, Div. B	Havelock	Sept. 14	Aylmer B. Hadley, Hemmingford
Iberville			Claude Brault, St-Alexandre
Kamouraska	St-Pascal	Jul. 31-Aug. 5	Adalbert Ancil, St-Pascal
Labelle			
Lake St. John	Hébertville Station	Aug. 13	L. J. Desbiens, 317 Ste-Thérèse, Naudville
Laprairie	Laprairie	Aug. 24-25	Roméo Ste-Marie, Brosseau Station
Lavolette	St-Tite	Aug. 13	Benoît Dupuis, St-Tite
Levis	St-Romuald	Aug. 20-24	Lionel Bégin, 290 St-Georges, Lévis
Lotbinière, Div. A	St-Flavien	Aug. 13	Jules Nappert, Beaurivage
	St-Patrice	Aug. 15	Jules Nappert, Beaurivage
Lotbinière, Div. B	Lotbinière	Aug. 28	Joseph Bédard, Ste-Croix
Maskinongé	Louisville	Aug. 2-4	Martin Ferron, Louisville, Box 68
Matapédia	Amqui	July 13-16	J. E. Belzile, Amqui
Megantic, Div. A	Inverness		C. W. McVetty, Inverness
Missisquoi	Bedford	Aug. 9-11	C. A. Soule, Frelighsburg, Box 128
Montcalm	Ste-Julienne	Sept. 14	Jean Durand, N.P., St-Esprit
Montmagny	Montmagny	Aug. 7-11	L. J. St-Yves, Montmagny, Box 99
Napierville	Napierville	Aug. 24	Yvan Ménard, St-Rémi, Box 239
Nicolet, Div. A	St-L-onard d'Aston	Aug. 5-6	L. St-Arnaud, St-Wenceslas
Papineau	Papineauville	Aug. 28-30	Donat Thibaudeau, Thurso, R.R. 1
Pontiac, Div. A	Shawville	Sept. 4-7	Everett McDowell, Shawville
Pontiac, Div. B		Sept. 10-11	Mrs. Viola Berrigan, Chichester
Pontiac, Div. C	Quyon	June 27-29	Gervase O'Reilly, Quyon
Portneuf, Div. C	St-Ubal	Aug. 27	Maurice Juneau, St-Ubal
Quebec	Charlesbourg	Sept. 11	J. B. Martel, Charlesbourg West
Richelieu	Sorel	Aug. 22-26	René St-Martin, 330 Royale, Sorel
Richmond	Richmond	Aug. 15-17	Raymond E. Lampron, Richmond, Box 328
Rimouski	Rimouski	Aug. 21-25	Gabriel Belzile, Rimouski, Box 312
Rivière du Loup	Isle Verte	Aug. 17-20	J. M. Marquis, Isle Verte
Roberval	Roberval	Aug. 14-18	Laval Marcotte, Roberval, Box 38
Rouville	Rougemont	July 27-28	L. A. Mondou, Marieville, Box 90
St-Hyacinthe	St-Hyacinthe	July 29-Aug. 3	Ph. Granger, St-Hyacinthe, Box 70
St-John	St-John	Aug. 31-Sept. 2	J. R. St-Arnaud, St-John, P.Q., Box 218
St-Maurice	St-Barnabé North	Aug. 9-11	Mme R. Boucher, St-Barnabé North
Soulanges	Pont Chateau	Sept. 1-2	Laurier Léger, Coteau Landing
Stanstead	Ayers Cliff	Aug. 22-24	Mrs. Eloise Corey, Hatley, R.R. 1
Temiscouata	Notre-Dame du Lac	Aug. 8-12	A. Malenfant, Notre-Dame du Lac
Terrebonne	St-Jovite	Aug. 22	Gérard Charbonneau, St-Jovite
Vaudreuil	St-Lazare	Aug. 23-25	Gérald Beaulieu, Vaudreuil
Verchères	Calixa-Lavallée	Aug. 6	Gérard Chagnon, Calixa-Lavallée
Wolfe	Marbleton	Aug. 10-11	Mme Wilfrid Breton, Lime Ridge
Yamaska	St-François du Lac	Aug. 1-3	Clément P. Lemire, Pierreville, Box 68

N.B.: It should be noted that dates and places listed above are set by the agricultural societies concerned and that no responsibility whatever is assumed by the Department of Agriculture and Colonization for any change in this schedule.

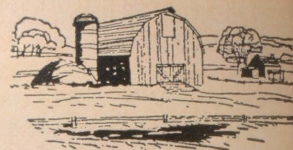
Other Fairs and Exhibitions

Ormstown	June 5-8	Carlyle Dickson, Ormatown
Sherbrooke (Fall)	Aug. 23-29	J. E. Lamontagne, 400 Park, Sherbrooke
Sherbrooke (Winter)	Oct. 5-10	J. E. Lamontagne, 400 Park, Sherbrooke
Quebec Provincial	Aug. 30-Sept. 8	Emery Boucher, Parc de l'Exposition, Quebec 3
Trois-Rivières	Aug. 14-21	Jean Alarie, Trois-Rivières, Box 968
Toronto Royal	Nov. 15-23	C. S. McKee, Royal Coliseum, Exhibition Grounds, Toronto 2-B
Victoriaville	Aug. 5-11	Vincent Lanouette, Victoriaville, Box 218
St-Hyacinthe	July 29-Aug. 3	A. Deschenes, St-Hyacinthe, Box 40
Rouyn	Aug. 21-25	R. P. Lavoie, Rouyn
Jonquière	Sept. 9-12	Grégoire Leblanc, Jonquière
Salon National de l'Agriculture (Palais du Commerce, Montreal)		Paul Boucher, D.Sc. S., 201 Blvd Crémazie East, Montreal 11



The Better Impulse

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE
WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF QUEBEC



1963 LEADERSHIP COURSE



The demonstration by Mrs. Robbins' physical fitness class.

Another year's Leadership Course has been successfully completed. Thirty-two members entered the various classes.

The morning classes were Film Projection, taught by Keith Robbins, a small but interested group; Physical Fitness by Mrs. I. Robbins, which was new and rather small, but made up for in enthusiasm, so much so that we expect much more interest in this very important subject in the future; the Lamp Shade class by Mrs. R. Knowles (Ruth Runnells), assisted by Miss F. Wren, had many pupils. Some learned how to make new shades, and some wished to cover shades they already had.

In the afternoon Mr. J. Roht's class in Horticulture was as popular as ever; the others were French Conversation by our dedicated Mrs. E. Poirier; and Slip Covers, another large class, by Mrs. A. Wells. The 'model' was a chair borrowed from the Household Science Department.

On Tuesday morning a class of Mrs. Robbins' in Physical Fitness gave a most interesting demonstration in the Girls Gym. A great deal of effort had gone into the planning for the demonstration and it was appreciated by the audience of delegates and visitors in the balcony.

A new departure in tours was one to the Ceramics Dept. where Mrs. R. Namur had a display of articles made by her pupils and some of the delegates donned smocks and tried their hands at shaping clay. Many were fired by ambition to become potters.

The party Thursday evening at Glenaladale was in charge of Mrs. P. Erb, Malartic WI and she was ably assisted by Mrs. de Keyser also of Malartic WI, and Mrs. P. Philbert of Val d'Or WI. The Physical Fitness class gave a demonstration of what they had learned. If all the QWI members would follow this up, in time we will all be displaying sylph-like figures. The fact that the QWI includes many nationalities was shown by songs and recitations in English, French and German.

A skit showed us what the sights might have been the previous night when there was a fire-alarm scare. Games, contests and singing — and refreshments — rounded out the evening's entertainment.

During the week all members of the Executive were at the College. Also we had a visit from the always welcome Mme. LeBeau from the Dept. of Agriculture. She was accompanied by Miss S. Auger who came to judge the entries in the Salada contests.

CENTERS FOR YOUR WORK AND LEISURE

As you have undoubtedly noticed, it often takes longer to get ready for an activity and to clear up afterwards than it does to engage in the activity itself. These "befores" and "afters" of work and play are sometimes so irritating, time consuming, and tiring that we put off performing the activity or even find some excuse for not doing it at all.

A good way to the greatest satisfaction from our work and play is to simplify the "befores" and "afters" of work and play by making a center or a place where the activity can be carried on in the easiest, quickest, most satisfactory way. Each homemaker's problems are individual. In one home, it may be the scattered Sunday papers that cause irritation. In another, it may be the outdoor clothes, not hung up, that cause extra work and wasted time. Analyze the tasks in your home before you try to simplify them.

Ask yourself: does this activity take too long or it is too tiring? If it cannot be left undone, can I do it less often, leave out some part of it, combine certain parts, or combine it with another activity. Is my counter or table surface the best size for the job? Can I rearrange any of my furniture or equipment to save steps? Are the things I use most often stored where I use them? Can I get rid of some that I never use?

Answering these questions may suggest ways in which you can simplify some of your activities and be more comfortable as you perform them.

SALADA FOODS COMPETITION RESULTS

Judge-Mlle. Suzane Auger, Handicrafts Dept., Dept. of Agriculture, Quebec. In some cases two articles were very close in merit and all were good. Following are the winners:

Dress

- 1st — Mrs. W. G. Ross,
Lennoxville WI
- 2nd — Mrs. H. L. Wallace,
Lennoxville WI
- 3rd — Mrs. P. G. Jones,
Waterloo-Warden WI

Tablecloth

- 1st — Mrs. C. A. Mackenzie,
Aylmer East WI
- 2nd — Mrs. E. F. Bailey,
Waterloo-Warden WI
- 3rd — Mrs. G. D. Harvey,
Stanbridge East WI

Stole

- 1st — Mrs. H. L. Wallace,
Lennoxville WI
- 2nd — Mrs. F. B. Davis,
Arundel WI
- 3rd — Mrs. J. Clazie,
Cavagnal WI

Sampler

- 1st — Mrs. A. J. Coddington,
Spooners Pond WI
- 2nd — Mrs. Mary Sicard,

- Waterloo-Warden WI
- 3rd — Mrs. S. Robinson,
Eardley WI

Sheets and Pillowcases

- 1st — Mrs. G. D. Harvey,
Stanbridge East WI
- 2nd — Mrs. C. Mairs,
Waterloo-Warden WI
- 3rd — Mrs. J. Olney,
Shipton WI

A few notes to remember from the judge's remarks: In embroidery — pattern too near edge; stitches left undone; hem on wrong side; threads left between or not tied off between leaves etc.; some were beautifully worked but the work on the back was careless.

THE MONTH WITH THE W.I.

MEGANTIC: INVERNESS held a card party and members turned in finished aprons, socks, pot-holders and an afghan.

MISSISQUOI: DUNHAM heard a paper on Hunting Laws, and for roll call they named the home address of a member of the Q.W.I. Executive. FORDYCE had a talk on the Curriculum being followed at the High School, given by a teacher, Mrs. S. Hawke. Two quilts were given to the Red Cross and a donation made to a Student Loan Fund.

A contest on parts of the body was won by Mrs. M. Lewis. STANBRIDGE EAST are planting trees and flowers on their plot of land. This branch decided to sponsor a child from Greece or India. Each member brought in talent money, and a drawing is being held on a salad-maker to raise the necessary funds for this worthy project. COWANSVILLE listened to a talk on the changes taking place in Canada, and our reactions to them.

MONTCALM: RAWDON assembled parcels of clothing to be sent to two needy women in a convalescent home.

PAPINEAU: LOCHABER are sending their old Christmas cards to a hospital for Retarded children, and clothing is being sent to the Unitarian Service Committee.

PONTIAC: BEECH GROVE heard a talk on the C.A.C. They are making a quilt, and money-saving aprons for the fund for Retarded Children. CLARENDON gave out membership pins, and heard a report of work done for the local hospital. ELMSIDE invited Wyman and Bristol to join them to see slides of a trip to Scotland shown by Mrs. Cecil Sly. FORT COULONGE heard a reading from a 1900 B.C. COOKBOOK, and they discussed fruits and vegetables used in Grandmother's time for their medicinal qualities. QUYON celebrated their 17th Anniversary with a dinner. A member was presented with a bank book for her new daughter. SHAWVILLE enjoyed slides shown by Mrs. Turner, of a trip through Western Canada.

ROUYN-NORANDA: FARMBOROUGH have completed a doll and wardrobe. They are planning a hat course and a bazaar.

ROUVILLE: ABBOTSFORD: collected for the Cancer Society. A box is being packed for the gift shop at the Verdun Protestant Hospital.

RICHMOND: CLEVELAND had a discussion on plants, and the best suggestion was — Learn to love them, and they will not disappoint you. A contest on Hidden Vegetables was won by Mrs. A. Smith and Mrs. R. Healy. DENISON MILLS had a contest on ginger snaps, and they are planning their annual window-box contest. A wedding gift was given to a member's son.

GORE had a contest to make and wear a corsage of spring flowers, with the prize won by Mrs. S. Doyle. The W.I. Broadcast was given over Radio Station CKTS by Mrs. Galen Coote of this branch. MELBOURNE RIDGE named a vegetable or fruit in French for their roll call. Seeds were distributed to member's children for a school fair. A safety deposit is to be rented to keep important papers in. RICHMOND HILL are giving a quilt to a burned-out family. They have spring-cleaned their hall, and are refinishing the floor. RICHMOND YOUNG WOMEN presented gifts to two new babies. Agricultural contests were won by Mrs. S. McGee, Mrs. W. Crack and Mrs. N. Jameson. SPOONER POND gave out seeds for a school fair. Their contest was for the most words formed from the letters in "Tuberous Begonias". — Mrs. V. Morrow was the winner.

SHEFFORD: GRANBY HILL sent a gift box to a patient at the Verdun Hospital. This branch has received the gift of a gavel (Hand-made) from Miss A. Sample, 93 years young, who attends all W.I. Meetings. This gavel was used by her father in 1869, at meetings of a group known as the "Sons of Temperance". Miss Sample, a retired school-teacher also made use of the gavel to call her pupils. WATERLOO-WARDEN answered the roll call with something that was being done by the W.I. in other parts of the country. The County meeting was held with this branch.

SHERBROOKE: ASCOT observed their 45th Anniversary, and heard a resume of their organization in 1918, and comments on work through the years. A special birthday cake was cut. BELVIDERE's guest speaker was Mr. Frank Tarte, a calf club member, who attended the judging competition at the Royal Winter Fair. A gift was presented to Mr. W. G. MacDougall, retiring agronomer. BROMPTON ROAD heard a talk on the planting and care of bulbs and shrubs by Mr. W. S. Richardson. A candy contest was held, also a white elephant sale. A member was remembered with a birthday cake. LENNOXVILLE worked 6½ hours at the Cancer Dressing Station, making 270 dressings. Gifts were voted to retiring agronomer, Mr. MacDougall, and to retiring agriculturist, Mr. W. S. Richardson. Several articles were read by conveners.

STANSTEAD: BEEBE toured the Lowney Factory in Sherbrooke. Mother's Day flowers were sold, and a successful cooking class conducted by Miss McOuat. HATLEY heard about a local home for Retarded Children, from the County convener of Welfare and Health. A film on safety was shown, and safety rules given. HATLEY CENTRE saw a film on Cancer with their guests, from Milby W.I. STANSTEAD NORTH received a letter from their Link in Stanstead, England. A paper on the survival of the W.I. brought forth an interesting discussion. MIN-TON sent a card shower to a member on her birthday, and held a sale of mystery parcels.

VAUDREUIL: CAVAGNAL fulfilled their roll and "Brought a Guest". Their guest speaker was Mrs. G. M. Johnson, and her interesting subject was "Success with African Violets". HARWOOD had a talk by Miss Lambert, V.O.N. Nurse, on the V.O.N. — its financing, operation and services. Mr. Bishoff, a new Canadian, spoke on "Citizenship — and what it means".

SHOPPERS AND TRADING STAMPS

Stores and supermarkets using trading stamps could probably drop the practice without losing many of their customers, according to a survey taken in the U.S.

Two-thirds of shoppers admitted they would be disappointed if stamps were dropped. But, eight out of ten shoppers said they would keep on shopping at the same stores with or without stamps. Only 3% said they would switch stores if trading stamps were eliminated. Another 12% said they would probably change, while 5% were indefinite.

Although most shoppers seemed to favour stamps to some degree, only 7% gave this as the reason for shopping at a particular store. Reasons most frequently given were location, quality, courtesy, and prices.

The survey indicated that older people like trading stamps the most. People under 35 tend to shop more at stores without stamps. Also, stamps seem to appeal more to low or high income families rather than middle income families. The survey was conducted for Look Magazine and involved nearly 1,500 interviews in 28 states.

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POULTRY PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

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FARM ECONOMICS, ETC.

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Students must have passed their seventeenth birthday
and they should have a practical knowledge
of farm operations.

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MACDONALD COLLEGE OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY

WEATHER WISE

Over 200 years ago, a plant scientist, Reaumur conceived the idea that a fixed amount of heat is necessary to bring a plant to maturity. Since the amount of heat varies from year to year, so will the time to maturity. This is familiar to us for a crop such as corn which has a high heat requirement. Corn in our climate will mature some years but not in others. This led to the idea of measuring "heat units" to be able to predict the date a crop will mature, and to predict what crops can be grown in a region.

Heat units or "growing degree day units" are obtained by adding for each day the number of degrees that the average day's temperature is above 42°F. For example, if the daily average temperatures for three days were 66, 72 and 64°F, the number of heat units would be $24 + 30 + 22 = 76$. Canning peas require about 1500 heat units for maturity. Different varieties and different crops have different heat unit requirements.

It has been found that the number of heat units required for maturity is not strictly constant. It varies somewhat from year to year and from place to place. Also, for some plants a base temperature higher than 42°F must be used. But heat units are of practical use. Vegetable processing companies can arrange plantings of canning crops so that they reach maturity at intervals and do not exceed the capacity of the processing plant. Also by keeping a record of the heat units, they can predict when processing will have to begin.

For Your Information

Electronic Equipment Judges Beef

The use of electronic equipment to help select champion beef animals at this year's Red River Exhibition in Winnipeg, June 21 to 29, has been termed a big step in the right direction by J.R.A. Robinson, President of the Meat Packers Council of Canada.

"This is the first time that such a device has been used in a Canadian livestock show ring," Mr. Robinson said, "and the Red River Exhibition is to be commended for its attempt to bring beef champions in the ring closer to the accepted standards of top quality beef carcasses, through modern technology."

"There has been a great deal of talk in recent years about the relationship of show ring standards for top placed animals and their final carcass evaluation. Now, a positive step is being taken to select champions which not only look good, but are equally good from a

Farm Forum News 'N' Views

DIRECTOR'S MEETING

A Directors' meeting was held at Macdonald College on May 15th. Rudy Dallenback from Knowlton was re-elected to the National Executive of Farm Radio Forum. Waymer S. Laberee of Bulwer is on the National Board of the Farm Radio Forum.

Paid up membership, as of May 15th was 683, about the same as last year. Fees are still being received. A drive for new members will be organized this fall.

Quebec's contribution to Radios for India of \$1,179 has been sent to National Headquarters.

Zone 5 held a Forum Rally at the Lennoxville Experimental Farm on May 20th. The reports showed that every Forum was actively working, many special projects have been completed. A film was shown on Sugarbush Management. Professor A. R. C. Jones of Macdonald College answered questions aroused by the film. Mr. Dallenback spoke and discussed Rural Development Projects.

Next month, we will have a report on the National Conference.

carcass standpoint as well. This, of course, is the final test of a truly championship quality meat animal.

"Some use of electronic equipment for judging livestock has already been made in the United States," noted Mr. Robinson. "Last year, using this equipment, judges for the first time selected the champion beef animal on the hoof that turned out later to be the champion beef carcass on the rail."

"It is to be hoped that this trend will develop in Canada so that livestock producers will be encouraged to produce meat animals which have the most desirable carcass characteristics," Mr. Robinson said.

1963 World Ploughing Contest

The 11th World Ploughing Contest will take place on Conn Smythe's farm near Caledon, Ontario, October 8 to 12th. Ploughmen from 19 countries are expected to compete. This contest is one of the world's most prominent agricultural events. About 30,000 people are expected to visit this event each day. It will run in conjunction with the Canadian championship and the annual Ontario International Match.

The World Contest was started in Canada in 1953 at Cobourg, Ontario. Since then it has been held in nine European countries. This is the first time it will be back in Canada.

Canada's champion ploughmen, Toby Trimble of Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, and Grant Wells of Stouffville, Ontario, will represent Canada in this contest.

"This is a very important Anniversary," said Alex McKinney, President of the Canadian Ploughing Council, "and a great deal of interest is being aroused here in Canada. In addition to the ploughing, displays of machinery and side events of interest to women and children are being planned."

Face Flies

This pest, unknown in the Quebec area prior to 1958, may be expected to turn up every year now. The flies look like houseflies and feed on the moisture around the eyes and nose of animals, especially cattle. They cannot pierce the animal's skin themselves. If bleeding occurs, horn flies or other flies are responsible. Face flies do not enter barn or shelter to any extent in the summer but become a nuisance hibernating in houses in the winter.

Controls devised to date are far from perfect but offer the animal some relief. Several products are registered for this purpose and others may become registered as time goes on. Among the products presently available are creams for application to the face by hand, pressurized sprays and emulsions for dilution and use in hand or other sprayers. DDVP, Methoxychlor, and pyrethrins with various synergists are the active ingredients. Some have repellents added.

Among the products registered for face fly control are:

Vapona 20 E.C.

Shell Oil, Toronto

Facekill Spray Fortified

A. H. Howard, Toronto

Facekill Cream Fortified

A. H. Howard, Toronto

Face Fly Repellent (House)

A. H. Howard, Toronto

Pressurized Face Fly Spray

Gardo Products, Waterloo, Que.

Face Fly Pressurized Spray

Chipman Chemicals, Hamilton, Ont.

Face Fly Repellent

Whitmoyer Laboratories, Port Credit, Ont.

Premium Fly Spray

A. H. Howard, Toronto

Pressurized Face Fly Spray

Wilson Laboratories, Dundas, Ont.

Takes Stink From Silage

Grass and legume crops, when mown for grass silage, should be wilted to 45-60 per cent moisture before ensiling.

However, this is often not possible since the crops must be stored at the proper growth stage regardless of weather. As a result, problems with foul smelling silage and unsatisfactory fermentation have arisen where high moisture material has been stored in tower silos. This difficulty can be overcome by adding ground grains at 100-150 pounds per ton or dried molasses beet pulp at 70 pounds per ton of wet forage.

Chemical additives and antibiotics have also been used successfully at the experimental farm to meet the problem. These materials produce fresh smelling silage that is readily eaten by stock. However, unlike grains and beet pulp, they add no nutritive value to the silage. Therefore, their cost (about a dollar per ton of silage) must be regarded simply as insurance.

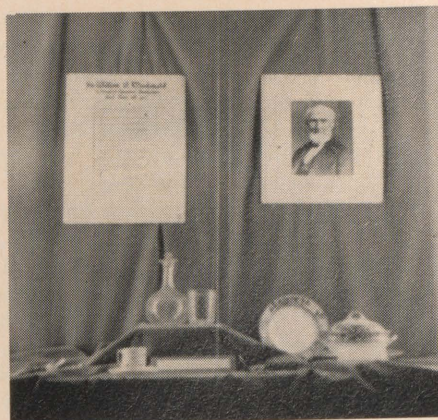
New Ontario Meat Inspection Act

The Ontario Government has taken steps to ensure that all meat sold for public consumption within the province, will be inspected. Final reading was given to the new Bill yesterday before parliament adjourned for the Christmas recess.

Two years will be allowed for uninspected establishments to come up to the necessary standards. The inspection will be carried out by federal inspectors of the Health of Animals Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. There will be only one inspection standard, "Canada Approved", as is the case now for all plants under federal inspection.

Meat which is sold by producers directly to consumers, will be exempted from this law. At the present time, there are some 96 Ontario establishments operating under the Canada Meat Inspection Act, and it is expected that between 400 and 500 additional operators will be affected by the new legislation.

WHAT'S NEW IN BOOKS?



MACDONALD OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY. A HISTORY FROM 1904-1955, by John Ferguson Snell. McGill University Press, 1963. \$5.00

Graduates and friends of Macdonald College will welcome the publication of the history of the first fifty years of the College. The book gives details of events leading to its foundation. The primary object of the founder was the improvement of rural communities by training students, preferably from such communities, in agriculture, education and household science.

The author does full justice to the services rendered the College by the first principal, Dr. J.W. Robertson, who had ably advised and assisted Sir William Macdonald in his many generous donations to the advancement of education, and by his successors Principal F. C. Harrison, Dean G.S.H. Barton and Vice-Principal W.H. Brittain.

Dr. Harrison is justly described as a distinguished bacteriologist and an able and clever lecturer, but is said to have treated his colleagues as inferiors rather than equals. I was closely associated with him for many years but saw no evidence of this. He had an imposing presence and an appearance of arrogance but the latter was, in large part, a cloak for shyness, a quality which few would suspect in him. The difficulties which arose during his tenure of office were due in part to a conflict of views among the members of the Faculty of Agriculture. One group laid

undue stress on personal contacts with farmers and was determined to retain the predominantly practical curriculum. Another felt that Canadian agriculture could best be served by intensive training of students in the basic underlying sciences. As the history shows the curriculum was eventually changed in the latter direction. Similar changes were made in the curriculum of the School of Household Science and of the School for Teachers, now part of the Institute of Education.

Interesting information is given of the farms and other properties purchased by Sir William and of the original buildings erected. All later additions to land and buildings are also described.

The history and work of each department in the three schools are discussed and every instructor, past and present, is mentioned by name.

Perhaps one of the most interesting sections is that which deals with the life and idiosyncrasies of the founder, illustrated by many anecdotes. Sir William Macdonald was a man of extreme probity but with strange contradictions in character — a tobacco manufacturer who thought smoking a filthy habit; a multimillionaire who watched carefully every cent he spent but gave away millions; a merchant who refused sales to persons of whom he disapproved for reasons unrelated to commercial reliability; a business executive who had no use for contraptions such as telephones and motor cars. He was shy, reserved, but with a heart of gold, giving generously to worthy causes, intolerant of shams. In secret he assisted many students and others in straightened circumstances. Education in Quebec, and indeed in Canada, probably owes more to him than to any other single individual. He was the first to arrange for the teaching of manual training and nature study and for the building of consolidated schools in all provinces of Eastern Canada. In addition to Macdonald College his gifts to McGill include land, buildings endowed chairs and scholarships. He founded the Macdonald Institute at Guelph and gave generously to the University of British Columbia.

Sir William's interest in the College has been continued by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Stewart to whose generous gifts the College owes much of the later additions in buildings and equipment.

Dr. Snell has done a valuable service to the College and its graduates in preparing such a detailed history of the early days. His account brings the history up to 1950. Dr. W.H. Brittain has added a postscript covering the next five years.

Prof. E. M. Du Porté

Next Month . . .

**What's New In Livestock Breeding
Problems Of Finding A New Crop Variety
Accident Insurance For The Farmer
Don't Miss It!**

THE FAMILY FARM
(Continued from page 16)

Sheep Farming in Quebec
wool require an unlimited amount of wool of the quality that we produce.

Encouragement of sheep rearing
The thirty or so sheep-breeding centres which have been organized in the Province have helped us to find out the regions best suited to this phase of animal production, and they have created an outlet for the placement of good rams from classified, purebred flocks.

The incentives provided by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization for the purchase of rams, ewe-lambs, and foundation stock, and for the replacement of ewes unsuitable for the improvement of flocks, as well as aid for transportation, have greatly contributed to the development of these centres.

In the light of recent developments, the provincial and central governments, through the agency of ARDA, could help to re-establish a situation favourable to sheep raising (for example, by means of community pastures, amalgamation of parishes, permanent shepherds, etc.) and also, to improve thereby our wool production.

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TREE TO VAT WITHOUT
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FLOMOR
MAPLE TAP HOLE PELLETS
INSURING A LARGER FULL
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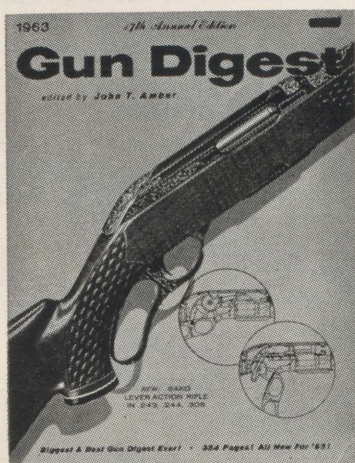
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Please send me copies of Dr. Snell's History of Macdonald College at \$5.00 per copy, plus postage. I will pay you when I receive your invoice.

name
address

BOOKS for OUTDOORSMEN

No. 1 — THE GUN DIGEST — 1963 edition



The giant-sized 1963 GUN DIGEST, 17th Annual Edition, features 384 pages of hunting, target shooting, firearms history, and collecting facts not found elsewhere in a single volume. Described as more comprehensive than any preceding edition, this latest issue contains many authoritative articles, test fire reports on the newest guns and equipment, new handloading data, controversial pieces on rifles and ballistics, plus plenty of factual, informative material sought by most gun enthusiasts.

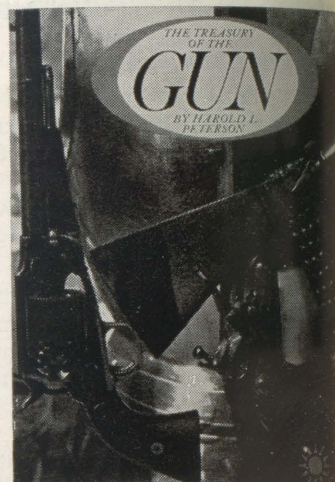
A greater number of display pages than ever before illustrate and describe all current firearms, scopes, ammunition, shooting accessories and other gear. An enlarged and revised listing of arms and periodical publications also has been included. More than 30 pages of exploded drawings - isometric views of handguns, rifles and

shotguns, old and new — with detailed assembly and disassembly procedures and parts descriptions complete with the 1963

GUN DIGEST. \$4.95 delivered

No. 2 — TREASURY OF THE GUN

This is a magnificent book — big in every way. A history of guns, ammunition, etc. Contains 40, double page full-colour photographs of old-time guns, 180 black and white photos and sketches. Treasury of the Gun is 12 x 18 inches and beautifully bound. Limited edition. Contents include stories and photos on FRIAR BACON AND HIS SECRET POWDER MARVELOUS MONSTERS THE MECHANIC'S DELIGHT PECKING ROOSTERS AND BITING DOGS THE FLINTLOCK THAT SHAPED HISTORY THE CLERGYMAN'S DISCOVERY THE SPINNING BALL LOADING AT THE BREECH TO LOAD BUT ONCE AND FIRE OFTEN THE REVOLVING CYLINDER THE VERY PERFECTION OF FIREARMS



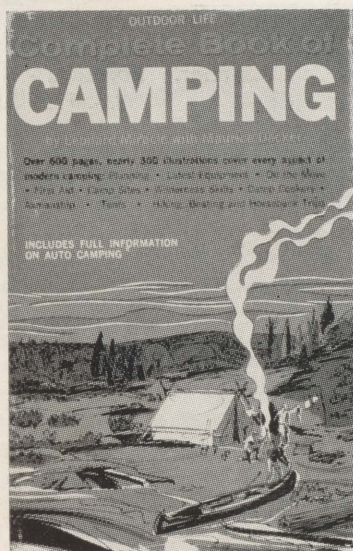
Price delivered: \$19.75

No. 3 — THE COMPLETE BOOK OF CAMPING

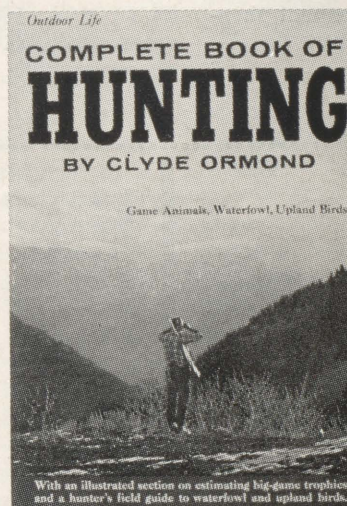
594 pages. This book is divided into three parts. "Preparation and Equipment" "On the Move" "In the Woods"

There are scores of line drawings and photos, all of which are designed to be extremely helpful to the novice camper. Chapter headings include: TENTS CAMP BEDDING CLOTHING FOR CAMPERS CAMP STOVES THE GRUB LIST COOKING EQUIPMENT AUTO CAMPING CANOES AND CANOE HANDLING BICYCLE CAMPING SNOWSHOES AND SKIS THE CAMPFIRE AXMANSHIP COOKING FISH AND GAME HOW TO USE A COMPASS LIVING OFF THE LAND INSECTS AND OTHER PESTS FIRST AID FOR CAMPERS and many others.

Price delivered: \$5.50



No. 4 — THE COMPLETE BOOK OF HUNTING



468 pages, dozens of photos and drawings. Chapter headings include: PLANNING THE HUNTING TRIP RIFLES AND CARTRIDGES OUTFITTERS AND GUIDES HOW TO SET UP THE HUNTING CAMP HOW TO LOCATE AND TRACK GAME HUNTING WITH BOW-AND-ARROW DEER-WHITETAIL, MULE BLACKTAIL THE BEARS HOW TO SKIN AND DRESS GAME PLANNING THE BIRD HUNT GUNS AND LOADS FIELD GUIDE TO HUNTING UPLAND BIRDS SHOOTING FROM BLINDS DECOYS AND DUCK BOATS A book that should be in every outdoorsman's library. Our price is just

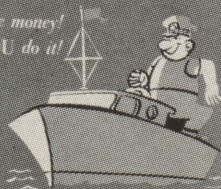
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Pick your boat
Care for and repair it
Moore your boat
Point it
Fix your motor

Save money!
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